

THE REBELLION.

THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

The Operations in Port Royal and Beaufort Rivers.

STILL LATER REBEL ACCOUNTS.

Two More of the Expedition Disabled in the Gale.

Beaufort Reported to be in Possession of the Union Troops.

The Stars and Stripes Waving Over the Beaufort Court House.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Reception of a Budget of Good News.

New Method for Obtaining a Supply of Cotton.

Communication and Trade to be Opened with Loyal Southerners.

Commander Poor to be Court Martialed for Negligence in Regard to the Escape of the Privateer Sumter.

INTERESTING FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

Details of the Battle at Belmont, Mo.

NEWS FROM THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

THE RETURN OF THE COMMODORE PERRY.

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from Charleston, dated Wednesday, Nov. 6, simply announcing that the Union troops had landed at two points and were marching inland. It does not say at what points.

The officers of the rebel flag of truce refused to give any information, but the wheelman told a sailor that Beaufort was in possession of the Unionists, and that the national flag was flying from the Court House.

An arrival from the fleet is hourly expected.

PORTLAND, Nov. 9, 1861. The ferry boat Commodore Perry arrived here this morning from the great expedition. She lost sight of the fleet on Friday evening, about thirty miles off Bull's Bay. The fleet was bearing towards Port Royal. The captain knows nothing about the reported loss of the Union and another transport. His boat became so disabled that he could proceed no farther, but had to run toward the coast for safety. The Mayflower was some distance behind the fleet, with a signal of distress, and the captain thinks she could not have reached her destination. The Commodore Perry lay several hours near Cape Fear, and finally made Hatteras Inlet.

PORTLAND, Nov. 9, 1861. The gunboat Rover, of Boston, has just arrived from Cape Fear, and anchored in the bay.

She reports that on last Sunday, Nov. 3, she found the steamboat Governor, Captain Phillips, with marines on board, in distress—smoke stack gone, steam pipe broke, bow stove in, rudder gone, and machinery out of order. Alongside of her was the powerful gunboat Isaac Smith. The Rover assisted all that was possible, and the Isaac Smith ran down and hailed the Sabine, which the Rover thought was assistance enough, and left.

The rest of the fleet is supposed to be all safe. I have just learned, from a flag of truce come in from Norfolk, that our troops have stormed and captured two forts at Beaufort, S. C. A telegraphic dispatch announced this to the people at Norfolk this morning.

THE TRANSPORT GOVERNOR. The Governor was one of the transports that accompanied the great naval expedition. She joined the fleet at Fortress Monroe, and sailed with it on the day of its departure. She is a side-wheel steamer of 650 tons burthen, was built in this city in 1846, and was hardly a suitable vessel to send on such an expedition, as she was only intended for river navigation. She rates 42, and draws eight feet of water. She had on board a battalion of United States marines, under the following officers—

COMMANDING OFFICER. Major. JOHN GEORGE REYNOLDS. LIEUTENANTS. Company A. Captain. James Wiley. First Lieutenant. J. H. Grimes. Second Lieutenant. C. A. Sullivan. Company B. Captain. Geo. R. Graham. First Lieutenant. Frank Monroe. Second Lieutenant. E. A. Smalley. Company C. Captain. J. A. Deveraux. First Lieutenant. J. H. Grimes. Second Lieutenant. C. A. Sullivan.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE AT BELMONT, MO. Belmont, Mo., Nov. 10, 1861. The Government has issued permits to parties in Rhode Island to trade with loyalists along our Southern coast. Vessels are now fitting out for that purpose, loaded with supplies of various kinds, among which is salt, clothing and other articles of prime necessity, which is expected, will be at once exchanged for cotton. This is a new feature in government policy and war, and may lead to important results.

Senator Simmons, of Rhode Island, it is said, has been the principal mover in this matter. It may be, however, that these vessels and others now fitting out will also follow the expedition, and as soon as an opening is made by the expedition, and a permanent footing obtained in South Carolina or Georgia, cargoes of cotton will be at once shipped to Liverpool and other points. This is a very important movement, and has the full sanction of the government.

THE GUNBOAT ISAAC SMITH. The Isaac Smith that was seen in company with the Governor, is one of the newly purchased vessels. She took her armament, consisting of four broadside guns and a rifled gun, on board at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where she went into commission on the 15th of October. She is a propeller, of 850 tons burthen, was built in 1860, at Williamsburg, and has the character of being a staunch boat. She was carefully surveyed last year. It is highly probable that the marines on board the disabled vessel have been transferred to the Isaac Smith, in which case she could at once proceed, and allow the Governor to return home. The following is a list of the officers of the Isaac Smith—

Lieutenant-Commanding—J. A. Nicholson. Acting Lieutenant and Executive Officer—J. P. K. Mygatt. Midshipmen—J. P. Bradley. Acting Master—J. W. Dick, E. McKee and R. E. Lytle. First Assistant Engineer—J. Tucker. Second Assistant—E. Turner. Third Assistant—E. Barry and C. Howard. Acting Assistant Surgeon—G. J. Sweet.

FURTHER NEWS FROM THE FLEET. BALTIMORE, Nov. 10, 1861. The steamer Young Rover arrived at Old Point last night. It was reported she had spoken the steamer Governor, of the fleet, which reported that she had been compelled, on account of damage by the storm, to put her marines on board the frigate Sabine, which vessel proceeded direct to Port Royal. What became of the Governor the informant did not ascertain.

All I can get from below is that the impression prevails at Fortress Monroe that the expedition has been successful. Rebels here are evidently greatly dispirited.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE. FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 8, 1861. The bombardment of Port Royal, S. C.—Excitement at the news of the expedition—The information of the expedition was derived, etc., etc.

The excitement consequent upon the news received yesterday by way of Norfolk in regard to the landing of our troops and the bombardment of Port Royal, S. C., is the most enthusiastic among the troops and the Union loving citizens of the Point. Although the report was kept very close, and the news only imparted to a few entitled to be informed of the same, still the facts of the case spread like wildfire, and at Camp Hamilton, the troops are wild with joy, tossing up caps and muskets in the paroxysm of their frenzied delight. Rumors of the capture of Charleston were also rife, and that General Sherman's column was marching on to Charleston, and had cut his way through to within ten miles of this last of secession. How these rumors gain credence you may imagine. They are like rolling snowballs, gathering at every revolution, until magnified to the extent of the fog in the fog. But one thing is certain, and that is, that the fleet has struck the blow, and that it was an effective one. Further developments from the source I derived my information lead me to believe my assertion. I know as a fact that Jeff Davis has left Richmond for Charleston, taking with him several of his staffs. He no doubt wishes to be present to witness the fun, and is glad to draw off some of the excitement attendant upon the election of President in the Confederate States. Whether he has been re-elected or not I have no means of knowing, as the latest dates from Richmond were those I referred to you, being extracts from the Richmond Examiner of the 4th inst. The coming of the fleet to the Southern shores has been a Godsend to the conspirators of the stripes of Jeff Davis & Co., as it naturally divides the attention of their constituents, who relax their vigilance in watching the political warfare, and concentrate their power to repel the assault of the Union arms. Fortunately, however, for our cause, the destination of the expedition has been kept secret from the public, and was only divulged at a time when the blow was about being struck.

Port Royal or Charleston, either one, is a terrible loss to the rebels. The former not being fortified, at least as strong as the latter, still it offers a safe harbor to our marine, and can be adapted for the fitting out of future expeditions destined to make incursions into the heart of the rebels' domain. The possession of that port gives us a strong foothold, and will prove a rallying point for the oppressed Union population. Great numbers of the class will hail with delight the advent of our troops, and

welcome the star anointed emblem of liberty dotting once more defiant and triumphantly in the heart of rebellion. Port Royal will be a second Hatteras Inlet, with the only difference that the former is not so apt to be laid waste by a terrific gale as that which played havoc with Forts Mifflin and Clark on Saturday of last week. The manner in which the information of the bombardment of Port Royal was received from Norfolk, is as follows—

Dr. C. R. Pyle, a surgeon of the United States Navy, arrived here some time ago from the coast of Africa, was ordered to report at the Mare Island Navy Yard, California. Prior to leaving for his destination he was desirous of transacting some business at Norfolk. He consulted Major General Wood about the subject, and it must have been of the utmost importance, inasmuch as the General sent him with a flag of truce on Tuesday, the 8th inst., as far as Cape Fear Island. From this point the Doctor was conveyed by the steamer to Norfolk, where he remained until yesterday (Thursday) afternoon. On his arrival here he was besieged by many anxious inquirers as to the news stirring in "Secession," but he evaded all importunities, and confided the statement regarding the bombardment of Port Royal to but very few persons. Immediately on his arrival here he waited upon General Wood, and, so doubt, imparted to him some more valuable information, which, of course, was not made public. The Doctor left with the Baltimore boat last evening for the North, and will proceed to California on the 11th inst.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES. RECEPTION OF GOOD NEWS FROM ALL POINTS OF THE COMPASS. WASHINGTON, Nov. 10, 1861. Good news has poured in upon us to-day. First—That brought by the Nightingale of the capture of rebel munitions of war at Norfolk, Va. Next—The confirmation of a victory at Belmont, Mo., and the seizure of the rebel camp and cannons. Next—The defeat of Jeff. Thompson and his band of marauders.

Next—The gratifying intelligence from Gen. Rosecrans that he has repulsed the attack of Floyd, and is able to maintain his position. Last and most glorious of all—The landing of our troops upon the soil of South Carolina, the capture of Beaufort and the elevation of the Stars and Stripes in the garden spot of the State, that has been the poisoned source of all our domestic troubles.

All these matters you are already fully advised. The rejoicing of the loyal people here at this torrent of good news is unbounded. The doubts and fears engendered by previous delays, disappointments and disasters, are beginning to be forgotten, and the confidence in our Government is pressed that to effectually crush out the rebellion, already staggered by the blow on the South Carolina coast, it is only needed that the great army of the Potomac should push out its mighty array and demolish the rebel horde in its front. This will come ere long. It is the next step in the grand drama that is being enacted before the American people, and will be attended with even less delay than the preparation of the naval expedition.

A NEW FEATURE IN THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT—COTTON TO BE OBTAINED BY PEACEABLE MEANS. The government has issued permits to parties in Rhode Island to trade with loyalists along our Southern coast. Vessels are now fitting out for that purpose, loaded with supplies of various kinds, among which is salt, clothing and other articles of prime necessity, which is expected, will be at once exchanged for cotton. This is a new feature in government policy and war, and may lead to important results.

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harshship of war, and in no way furnishes a recognition of the right of the belligerent parties further than is already furnished by raising armies to fight an acknowledged enemy. It is simply an act of humanity and nothing more. The government has at last recognized this fact, and is preparing to act upon it.

One of the most excellently equipped and managed regiments that has been added to the army of the Potomac is the Fifty-sixth (New York), the Tenth Legion, commanded by Colonel Charles H. Van Wyck; it is fourteen hundred and eighty strong, and composed of splendid material, and under the management of its energetic Colonel will make its mark whenever it shall be called upon to the field.

THE VACANCIES IN THE NAVAL ACADEMY. The Navy Department, being anxious that the vacancies in the Naval Academy, about thirty in number, shall be filled as soon as practicable, has again extended the time during which members of Congress entitled to nominations of Acting Midshipmen, by reason of failure or other wise, may make them, they have until the 30th of November for this purpose.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. The President has been for some days busy preparing his Message to Congress.

THE ARMY. Colonel Stahl, commanding the First brigade in General Blocker's division, has been appointed Brigadier General. He is an excellent soldier, and well fitted for the position.

It is understood that Colonel Bohlen, of the Twentieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, will be appointed a Brigadier General.

Among the recently appointed brigadier generals are Morgan, of Ohio, and Colonel Philip St. George Cook, who recently brought his cavalry troops from Utah. He is a native of, and appointed from, Virginia.

THE RECENT REVIEWS OF THE ARMY. The recent reviews of the various divisions of our army have greatly gratified the General-in-Chief. He has expressed the opinion that the movement of the regiments in the army of the Potomac is superior to any of the volunteer regiments in Mexico during the war.

ARREST OF MAJOR FINNEY. Advice from St. Louis state that Major Finney, who left Springfield with General Fremont, brought away the chest containing about \$300,000, having failed to pay off the troops. Their money has been secured and the Major arrested and returned to Springfield under a strong guard.

THE RETURN AT BELMONT, MO. Under all the circumstances, the late action at Belmont, Mo., is considered in a high degree creditable to all our troops, and the credit of the brilliant movement is due to General Grant.

COMPLAINTS IN REGARD TO THE DETENTION OF FREIGHT. Much complaint is made, that freight from the North is compelled to lie over at Baltimore to make room for the transportation to Washington of goods purchased in that city. The matter is now engaging the attention of government officers.

A TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION IN HONOR OF GENERAL McCLELLAN. The German portion of the volunteers of the army of the Potomac, principally belonging to General Blocker's brigade, design having a torchlight procession in Washington in honor of Gen. McClellan's accession to the command of the armies of the United States.

LINE OF WAGONS BETWEEN BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON. The government has in contemplation the placing of a line of wagons between Washington and Baltimore for the transportation of freight. The taking possession of the turnpike, and putting the road and bridges in proper condition, will probably become a public necessity.

FALL OF A BRIDGE. Gibbons & Co. express reports the fall of a bridge at Baltimore, thirteen miles from Washington.

NEWS FROM GEN. BANKS' DIVISION. DANVERS, MA., Nov. 8, 1861. Major Gould, of the Massachusetts Thirtieth, who has been in charge for two months of the guard force at Sandy Hook and Harper's Ferry, has been detached from that command and put on special duty. The Unionists of that section are very regretful his removal. The following document will show how well Major Gould has performed the duty assigned him.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION, NEAR SENECA, N.Y., Nov. 1, 1861. The commanding General of the division directs me to make known to you his appreciation of the services of Major Gould, commanding a detachment of your regiment at Sandy Hook and Harper's Ferry. The several orders issued to him in relation to the maintenance of discipline and order, and his successful execution of the same, and his readiness to bring the whole to a successful issue, and he is grateful that it has been executed in a manner so much to the credit of the service and for the interest of the government.

By order of MAJOR GENERAL BANKS. R. M. McCLELLAN, Major General. To COL. LEONARD, Massachusetts Thirtieth regiment. Major Gould, since his appointment to the command at Harper's Ferry, has constructed permanent defensible works on the Maryland side of the river, and protected the interests of the Union citizens of that section. He took a conspicuous part in the battle of the Clouds. It was under his charge that section, returned yesterday on London Heights, and contributed so largely to discomfit the rebel numbers near Baltimore. While engaged in bringing off from Herr & Welch's mills 15,000 bushels of wheat, the guns of his battery on the Maryland side employed the attention of 2,000 Mississippians on London Heights.

The Unionists of this county are rejoicing over the result of the election on Wednesday. They have no doubt that the State has been saved by a large majority. There has nothing of importance transpired in comfort several days. Many officers are absent on short rations.

THE SITUATION IN MISSOURI. ROLLA, MO., Nov. 9, 1861. A portion of the force sent out under Colonel Greble, into Tennessee, to capture the rebels who have for some time harassed that section, returned yesterday bringing home prisoners, five hundred head of cattle, and four horses and mules, the property of armed rebels. Among the prisoners are Spencer Mitchell, Quartermaster, and Lieutenant Colonel Taylor, Inspector of Gen. McRae's brigade.

Before leaving Houston county, Col. Greble issued the following proclamation—

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE TOWN OF HOUSTON AND COUNTRY OF TEXAS. I have this day placed upon your beautiful Court House the flag of our Union. I leave it in your charge and protection. I take down by rebel hands, I will return here and pillage every house in the town owned by secessionists, or those who sympathize with rebels.

My property taken from Union men by the rebels, in or out of the county, must be returned immediately. I hereby give the rebels ten days to make good all losses sustained by Union families in Texas county. I shall soon return to your county, and I shall see that this proclamation is complied with to the letter. If you fail to do so, I will do it with a vengeance. N. GREENLEE, Colonel Commanding.

ACTING MAJOR GENERAL D. C. BUELL, THE NEW COMMANDER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CUMBERLAND. General Don Carlos Buell, the newly appointed commander of Kentucky, is a native of Ohio, and is about forty years of age. He entered the Military Academy at West Point as a cadet in the year 1837, and was brevetted Second Lieutenant of the Third Infantry July 1, 1841. In June, 1846, he was appointed First Lieutenant, and was brevetted Captain September 23, 1846, for gallant and meritorious conduct during the several campaigns at Monterey, Mexico. During 1847 and 1848 he acted as Adjutant of his regiment, and was particularly distinguished in the battle of Cerro Gordo. On the 20th of August, 1847, he was brevetted Major of the army for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, and was severely wounded in the latter. He was appointed in January, 1848, Assistant Adjutant General with the rank of Captain, still holding his brevet rank of Major. He relinquished his rank in the line during March, 1851. At the commencement of the present troubles he was still holding the position of Assistant Adjutant General. On the 11th of May, 1861, he was promoted to a Lieutenant Colonel in the Adjutant General's Department, and by Congress he was created a Brigadier General of Volunteers, his commission bearing date May 11, 1861.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

NEWS FROM THE WILDCAT BRIGADE.

CAMP CALVERT, Ky., Nov. 5, 1861. Zollicoffer's Army after the Wildcat Affair—His Generalship—Report of His Superintendence—The Rebels all at Cumberland Gap—They are Building New Fortifications—They are Reinforced—Our Wildcat Brigade—From East Tennessee—Colonel John Connelley's Recounting—Regiment, etc., etc.

Profound depression broods over this gallant little army. An impression prevails that our commanding generals are afraid it will "further exasperate our Southern brethren" if we move further South. When we will be without 5,000 men, than to march through Cumberland Gap to Knoxville. There is abundant testimony that Zollicoffer's army was terrified and demoralized after the battle, and that it would not have made a stand against a vigorous demonstration. Notwithstanding his superior numbers his army had neither consistency nor strength. It was a partially disorganized consolidation of thirteen old regiments into seven new ones, and a thousand cavalry. Its officers were inexperienced and ignorant of duties appertaining to the profession of arms, while the rebel attempt upon Wildcat demonstrated Zollicoffer's utter unfitness for command. His feeble generalship was indeed so conspicuous that we are informed that his officers subsequently reproached him for his incapacity.

The moral effect of this repulse, however, is all lost. We know, from excellent testimony, that it caused great enthusiasm in East Tennessee, and that the people were eager to welcome and furnish us material aid. They presumed, of course, that we would be pushed onward vigorously and victoriously. Mountains Zollicoffer fled in disorder through Barrenville to the ford and from the ford on to the river. He was followed by our cavalry in the head, by our artillery movements, he sent back his cavalry to forage through Cumberland Valley; and squads of men, hearing through their spies that Gen. Schofield had not been provided with cavalry, boldly approached day after day within four or five miles of us. During the ten days which elapsed after their retreat from Wildcat they foraged and ravaged the country from a point within a dozen miles of us, and up the Cumberland Valley, accumulating large herds of cattle, droves of sheep and hogs, and the best horses in the country, besides carrying away all the corn and small grains they were able to find. They were enabled to do this by the fact that they were not being pursued by our cavalry, which they were being ordered to do.

It is a great pity that we have not a certain prospect of tremendous obstacles to overcome before we can reach the foot of East Tennessee through the gap. The heavy rain of the last two days has rendered the roads so muddy and so deep, that the rebels have been enabled to retreat, and to do so with a speed and ease, which we could not have anticipated. The rebels have been enabled to retreat, and to do so with a speed and ease, which we could not have anticipated.

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